REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,866.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special terms will be made.

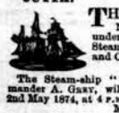
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	May 1874.	Leaves Tuticorin	May 1874.
,, Ratnagherry	3	,, Colombo	10
,, Vingoria	3	,, Galle	11
,, Goa	4	,, Negapatam	12
,, Carwar	4	,, Madras	15
,, Mangalore	5	,, Coconada	19
,, Cannanore	6	,, Vizagapatam	20
,, Tellicherry	7	,, Pointepatam	20
,, Calicut	7	,, Gopaulpore	21
,, Beypore	7	,, False Point	22
,, Cochin	8	Arrives at CALCUTTA	24
,, Alleppy	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,600 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1874.	Leave BUSHEH	May 1874.
,, Kurrachee	28	,, Mahomrah	13
,, Guadur	29	,, Fao	13
,, Muscat	May 1	,, Koweit	14
,, Bunder Abbas	3	,, Bushire	15
,, Linga	5	,, Lingah	18
,, Bahrein	7	,, Bunder Abbas	19
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	21
,, Fao	9	,, Guadur	22
,, Mahomrah	9	,, Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSHEH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	29

E. & C. Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM [illegible] WITH KURRACHEE.

BRITISH INDIA [illegible] NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, [illegible] with the Monthly service despatch a Steamer every [illegible] FRIDAY, at o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDUS, 1,069 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 340 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. BUCHANAN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer HANKOW, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds's 3,594 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain WILLIAM STEVENSON, who has been long and favourably known in the East India and China Trade, will be despatched from Bombay on the 27th instant. This Vessel is specially designed and built for the East India and China Trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The HANKOW, having established her name for speed, may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamship WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's 3,835 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain JOHN C. JAQUES, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatch from Bombay early next month. This vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer CERES, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th May next. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 2 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£48	0	£38	0	£16-0
To Port Said	£33	6	£21	0	£14-8
To Suez	£32	8	£22	0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 10th April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATINO & Co., of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	.....	22		9	
Port Said	38	.....	24		9	
Alexandria	39	.....	25		9-10	
Messina	50	.....	34		14	
Naples	50	.....	34		14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34		14	
Genoa	50	.....	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
[No. 9 Hummum Street,
Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 27th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE (3,763 Tons, and 620 H.P.,) Captain A. FARISH, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SOUTHAMPTON, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESE 2421 tons and 370 H.P., Captain G. F. CAMS, [illegible] passengers as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and having also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

MIRZAPORE.. 3,763 TONS 600 H.P., 27th April 1874.
INDUS..... 3,473 ,, 500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 600
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25TH APRIL).

THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., W. RHODES, Commander, has superior accommodation (amidship) for First Class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passage only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 1ST MAY.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,948 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn, & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), THOMAS MCNABB, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Colaba	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	7	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurrumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurrumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaug, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	,, 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MURIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 19th April 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer BLYTHWOOD, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING for countersignature to the Undersigned. Consignees must be ready to receive their Cargo as it comes to hand, failing which it will be landed by Captain Miller at the risk and expense of the concerned.

ALSEN, RIEBE, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, containing Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Jacconets, and Dhoties, and other Sundry Goods—

1 Case striped dhoties, 2 cases red prints, 1 case marble clocks of 15 days and one month's key, 1 large 9-panorama with views, 1 case spectacles, 8 large plate glasses, 2 cases colour, 30 dozen champagne.

On account and risk of Syed Cassum—
About 1036 feet Gilt Frames

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS, PAPERS, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following Shirtings and Papers, &c.,

On account of Hasonbhai Thavur—
E L—610—10—3 Cases Yearls
On account of Abdoola Suckoor—
C B S T around cross 273—1 Case White Flannel
On account of Narotum Odhowjee, and Ramdass Kanjee—
H C & C—7—82—9 Bales Grey Shirting
C B S T around cross—199-71—4 Bales Grey Shirtings
Ditto 382-91—2 ,, ,,
On account of Toolsidass Curmdass—
H C C—421-3—1 Cases Magenta
On account of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—
B B—701-20—29 Bales Printing Paper
On account of Chugoo Khevaldass—
G N S—1-54—32 Bales Brown Paper

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

7 cases coloured prints and muslin.
5 ,, Turkey red cambric
4 ,, white jaccouets
3 ,, grey dhoties
10 bales coloured twist
7 ,, grey shirtings, 7, 7½, 8 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND OTHER ARTICLES SAVED FROM THE WRECKED S.S. CHALDEA.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock, Mazagon, on account of the concerned, the undermentioned Stores and other articles saved from the wrecked S. S. Chaldea, landed ex S S. Patna.

A quantity of oilmasters and wines, glass crockery and plated ware, cutlery, cabin furniture, breach-loading rifles rifles with sword bayonets, barometer, steering gear and wheels, boats, davits, and awning stanchions, old brass, copper and iron ware, buckets, carpets, canvass hose, paint, force pumps, hawsers, ropes' sails, iron chains, cannon, steam winches, funnels, pars, boats, oars, tanks, blocks, &c., &c ,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable Collection of Standard Works.

On SATURDAY the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a collection of Standard Works, consisting of Books on Philosophy, History, Science, Literature, Law, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the works are now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

Few dozen eau-de-cologne in large and small bottles, gilted flower vases under glass domes, toilet soaps, cotton night-caps, night trowsers, carriage lamps, broughams, glasses, harnesses, florida waters, large size pictures in maple frames, few drums of Italian figs.

By Order of Committee of Adjustment, the following sundry effects belonging to the Estate of the late T. J. Campbell, Assistant Apothecary, Bombay Medical Department, consisting of tunics, jackets, trowsers, helmet, regimental cap, towel, shirts, guttary, blanket, portmanteau, teakwood box, chatties with covers, flute, lots of books, &c.

House materials, such as window frames, glass windows and other things, tar, &c.

Furniture, consisting of blackwood carved conversation couches with damask and leather lining, carved large and small round tables, lady's writing-table, wardrobe, cupboard, copying press, hatstand, stools with damask cushion, cradles, dressing and washing tables, easy chairs, meat safes, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, scarfs, chintz, dhoties.

On account and risk of underwriters—
A A over diamond D within—3 cases of White Shirtings
8 on top B V S under—1 case containing 100 pieces of Stripes
On account and at the risk of Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee—
B B on top and C under—13—1 case No. 56, 85 feet Gilt Mouldings

	No. 53,	100 feet	Ditto
Ditto	14—1 case No. 56,	80 Ditto	Ditto
	No. 53,	100 Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	16—1 case No. 56,	8 Ditto	Ditto
	No. 53,	10 Ditto	Ditto

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosain Abdoolally—
1 Case containing 250 lbs. Pulvis Cream of Tartar
On account and risk of Noorally Abdoolally—
3 Cases Buttons
On account and at the risk of Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee—
10 Kegs each, 56 lbs. genuine Dry White Lead in lumps.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Ahmedjee—
15 Boxes containing 180 bunches False Pearls
90 Tins 1/2 lbs. each Dye called Negrotine
On account and at the risk of Dhunjee Daveraj—
1 Case damaged Gilt Papers
American Clock, few pairs of gilt carrings, soap, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CHEESE AND BACON.

5 Cases Chedder Loaf Cheese
3 ditto Double Gloster do
2 ditto Dutch do
3 ditto Belliss Bacon

AUCTION SALE of old stock of Messrs. Rogers and Co., the same consisting of Boilers, Cranes, &c., &c., at Rogers and Company's premises, Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, Byculla.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at the above-named premises, old stock of Messrs Rogers and Co., consisting of large boilers, travelling cranes, show cases, camps, copying presses, paints sealing wax and many other sundry articles, &c. &c.

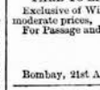
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)



THE fine s.s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseh Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.. .....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR &Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

MORLEY HALL,
COLABA.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
APRIL 23RD AND 24TH.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON SECOND PERFORMANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	.....	Rs. 4
Second Class	.....	,, 2
Third Class	.....	,, 1

Second and Third Class half price to Military in uniform.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Mr. JOHNSTONE, Music Warehouse, Mody Hall.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, in Liquidation, will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-third day of May 1874, at 3 P.M., to receive and pass the Final Account of the Liquidators.

By Order of the Liquidators,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

NOTIFICATION.—In consequence of the resignation of MR. A. J. MACDONALD, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Ward No. 1 C., Fort, Colaba and Esplanade, in the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay. I hereby give Notice, that under Sections 6 and 9 of the Municipal Act the electors by the Ratepayers of a Member for the said Ward will be held at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo. The poll will be opened at 9 A.M. and closed at 5 P.M.

A list of Electors of the Ward is now published, and may be seen at this Office, the Arthur Crawford Market, and Police Chowkey at Colaba, as provided by Section 7 of the Municipal Act.

Voting Papers can be obtained from the Assessor.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th April 1874.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE

WATCH,

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,

KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,

A CAPITAL WATCH

FOR

HARD WORK

OR

TRAVELLING.

Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
3, HORNBY ROW.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction, may be summed up in the one great *fons et origo malí*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomades, Washes, and Bandoline; maintaining the hair in perfect health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is a charming table extract, and renders the operation of hair-dressing a pleasure unknown to those who anoint with oils and fats.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, furnished, until the Monsoon, the Upper Storied HOUSE, Overlooking Breach Candy, occupied by Undersigned. Rent Rs. 150 and Taxes. Apply to J. M. SLEATER, 38, Cumballa Hill.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT in a Retail Business. Apply by letter only, stating Salary expected, to MR. FROST, Messrs. Morgan and Balcristna's, Poona.

ON the 1st of May, the SUNFLOWER, edited by the TRIUMVIRATE, Madras. PRICE ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services, China, for 12 persons, green and gold, with crest and motto. Apply at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S.

FOR SALE, the CUTTER YACHT TINEY, winner of several Prizes. Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

ICE CREAMS.—The best in Bombay, 4 annas a GLASS, at Bapty's, Elphinstone Circle. ICE BOXES FOR SALE, CHEAP.

PARTNER.—WANTED, by a MERCANTILE HOUSE, a European Gentleman able to introduce business. Address "B." *Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

ANOTHER

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND APRIL.

THE ACCOMPLISHED VOCALISTS, INTRUMENTALISTS, COMEDIANS, AND DANCERS IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME,

HUMOROUS, ELEGANT, SPARKLING AND REFINED.

NEW BALLADS, GLEES, MADRIGALS, &c.,

Rendered with the exquisite taste and finish by the INCOMPARABLE CHOIR OF VOCALISTS,

MESSRS. HENRI, NORVILLE, PIERCE, & HOGARTH.

J. O. PIERCE IN NEW MUSICAL SELECTIONS.

BURLESQUE PROMENADE CONCERT,
A LA COVENT GARDEN.

GO AND SEE THE RHINOCERASOUS.

DAVE CARSON AND HARRY LESLIE,
In an entirely New Comic Sketch, Entitled,

CHINK APPALOOLOO,
OR
THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	.....	Rs. 4
Stalls	.....	,, 3
Upper Circle	.....	,, 2
Pit	.....	,, 1

AUCTION SALE OF CHEESE AND BACON.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

AN AFTERNOON AMATEUR CONCERT will be GIVEN by the TOWN BAND COMMITTEE in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

TICKETS, Rs. 2 EACH.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD; OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for 1872-73 can be had in the Bombay Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, at Rupees Eight per Copy.

A. JERVOISE, Acting Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 20th April 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 9th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE,

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund.

500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rs. (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.

After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows :—

The Winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse ,, one-quarter.
The 3rd horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on 1st June, and the Drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.

Applications (accompanied by remittances) to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP
Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 366 OF 1870.

MOROBA SHRIDHARJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, Clerk, residing in House No. 519, situate at Palao or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

CASHIBAI and her Husband NARAYEN, alias KAKU SHIVSHUNKERJEE, Hindoos, residing in house No. 519, aforesaid, and ANUNDRAO BHASKAR, VINAYAKRAO BHASKAR, MAHADEORAO BHASKAR, KESHAORAO BHASKAR, ESHWANTRAO BHASKAR, SUNDRABAI, widow of Ramcrustna Narayen, DWARKABAI and her husband SHAMRAO NARAYEN, MATHURABAI and her husband CRUSTNANATH BALCRUSTNA, and EMUNABAI, an infant, by her guardian Dandodhar Dayanath, the sons, daughters, and a grand daughter of Narbadabai, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindu, lately residing in house No. near the Grand Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of property advertised to take place in the office of the Commissioner High Court, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of April, instant, has been adjourned, and will take place before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court, at his Office, in the Court-house, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of April, instant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. JANARDHUN GOPALL, Attorney of the above-named plaintiff, Oak Lane; and at the Office of Mr. SHAMRAO PANDULANG Attorney for the defendants Mathurabai and her husband Crustnanath Balcrustna.—Dated this 11th day of April 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

HEALTH RESTORED
BY THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 21st APRIL 1874.

REUTER'S message of yesterday evening reports the Liverpool Cotton Market firm at the close, the sales having reached 18,000 bales, but the only alteration in spot quotations is an advance of $\frac{1}{16}$d. per lb. in Middling Orleans, which now stands at 8-7-16. Arrivals, according to Reuter, are also unaltered, but private quotations are a turn higher. To-day the market again opens firm with probable sales 15,000 bales, the two days' receipts at the American ports being 8,000 bales against 14,000, and the exports to Great Britain 9,000 against 18,000 on the corresponding date last year. Mid Uplands at New York are quoted $\frac{1}{4}$ higher, but this is met by Exchange having advanced to 485$\frac{1}{4}$. The figures are still in favour of higher prices, and so far the improvement has been quite of a legitimate character, the trade having been the chief buyers throughout.

Bar Silver appears to have advanced in value very suddenly, yesterday morning's telegram having quoted 58$\frac{3}{4}$d., whilst the evening gives 59$\frac{1}{4}$ per ounce, which is repeated to-day. This is doubtless due to the increased demand for India consequent on the reduction of the Government drawings.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—There has only been moderate business done in Sterling Exchange during the day, buyers, influenced probably by the rise in Silver, having held out for an advance of a half per cent. on yesterday's closing rates. We now quote Bank Bills 6 months' sight 1s. 11$\frac{1}{2}$d.; Credits 1s. 11$\frac{1}{2}$d. per rupee. For *Government Paper* there is absolutely no enquiry, and rates are quite nominal.

SHARES continue surprisingly firm, indicating apparently easier money in the bazaar. Bank of Bombays, Colabas, and Spinning shares are still chiefly in favour and our quotations show a further material improvement:—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	770
Ditto 2nd Issue	440
Colaba Land Company	1,420
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380
Alliance Spinning	2,850
Bhownuggar M. & P. Co.	2,000
Dharumsey Spinning	1,800
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,410
Manockjee Petit's ditto	1,430

COTTON.—A decidedly weaker feeling has been manifested to-day and prices are easier, purchases having been made of Mowa at Rs. 182 and Bhownuggar at Rs. 180 per candy. Exporters are still heavy buyers, but the advance in Freights and Exchange do not admit of enhanced rates for the staple, our currencies at present showing no margin in Liverpool. The change of wind to-day will doubtless bring in larger supplies of Dhollera descriptions, on which the demand at present chiefly runs, but a scarcity of boats is reported as likely to retard shipments from the Coast, 10,000 bales, it is said, being now laying at the port Dhollera waiting means of transport.

FREIGHTS continue very active at advancing rates, ready steamers being now quoted at £2-18-9, at which large engagements have been made. To arrive there has also been a fair extent of business done at £2-17-6, the South Tyne having been fixed for Liverpool to-day at that rate. Sailing tonnage becomes scarcer daily, and £3-10-0 is now the ruling figure.

In PIECE GOODS and YARNS there is no quotable change; the demand is moderate and fairly met by sellers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss. PHILWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and thirty-nine deck passengers.

THE S.S. CHALDEA.—The wreck of the s.s. Chaldea was sold yesterday by Messrs. Menesse and Co., auctioneers, to Essa bin Kaliffa, an Arab merchant, for Rs. 21,300.

THE SHIP CITY OF DELHI, 1,199 tons, Captain W. Jack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE SHIP GALATEA, 939 tons, Captain C. R. Teasdale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of 1,133 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S.S. BLYTHWOOD, 770 tons, Captain H. Miller, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta (April 8th) with twenty-four deck passengers and a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Alsen, Riebe and Co.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. NIZAM, 1,727 tons, Captain A. C. Barlow, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and the following passengers:—For Galle —Mr and Mrs C Douglas. For Penang—Mr Ebrahim. She carried the following cargo:—2,222 bales cotton, 1,609 chests opium, and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ASIA, 1,139 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Gunter, two children and a maid, Col and Mrs Shakespeare and maid, Mrs and two Misses Crawford, Mrs Gardiner and three children, Mr. Hay, Mr McLeod, and 220 deck passengers.

THE s.s. COLOMBO, 1,696 tons, Captain J. Brown, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal with a cargo of 10,615 bales cotton, 685 bales wool, 1,337 cwts. linseed, 185$\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. rapeseed, 367$\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. hemp, 1,471 cwts. galls, and the following passengers:—Captain Barnett, Mr Bell, Mr Brookes, Mrs Cullen and child, Major Tand, Mrs Cadell, four children and servant, Mr and Mrs Crichton, Mrs Cunningham, child and ayah, Mrs Dallas and two children, Mr J D Dawes, Dr Davis, Captain Kemble, Lieut C H Law, Rev W and Mrs Leeming, Lieut Levin, Mrs Morgan, Miss Morgan and four children, Mr G G Ravelli, Mr F C Osborn, Mr D G Ottley, Dr W C Smith, Mrs Simpus, Mr Thomson, and Mr E H Webb.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	City of Delhi	Jack	Melbourne March 29.
	Galatea	Newcastle, Feb 17.	
	Macedon	Jones	Liverpool, Dec. 2.
	Zambesi (s)	Cates	Hongkong, April 2.
	Head Quarters (s)	Irvin	Newcastle, Feb. 27.
	Asia (s)	Gray	Calcutta, March 26.
	Bride of Lorne	Gillmore	Liverpool, Nov. 8.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Colombo (s)	Brown	Liverpool.
	Nizam (s)	Barlow	China, &c.
	Elgin (s)	Miller	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Gorun, to Mucalla.
Ship City of Delhi, to Havre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April		
17	Michael Angelo	Callingapatam.
	Fathe Shah Allum	Covelong.
	Cashmere (s)	Calcutta & N. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

April.		
17	Hydaspes (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Celia s, 20 cases slates, the L A and Co; 303 bundles sheet iron, E Ahmedjee; 100 kegs red lead, Joseph Soares.
Riga s, 11,170 bundles hoop iron, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 1,863 bundles hoop iron Guddum and Co.; 40 cases iron sheets, H Cassomjee; 15 rolls sheet lead, H Jairam; 7 casks earthenware, Soomar Bhima; 500 bundles hoop iron, Hurridass Jairam.

FROM LONDON.

Orchis s, 200 cases sulphuric acid, B M Punthakey.
Trafalgar s, 12 casks salammoniac, Toolsidass Khimjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—21ST APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persian Empire, 2,600 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, S L Macnaghton.
Helen Scott, 147 bales cotton, R Habibbhoy.
City of Richmond, 30 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Pogana, 100 bales cotton, Khoosall Hurridass and Co; 125 bales cotton, Soonderdass Morarjee; 50 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 57 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewa; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Ellerslie, 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
St Elmo, 540 cwts galls, V Lalljee.
Bellona, s, 28 bales wool, T Bhjee; 47 bales wool Kessowjee Toolseedass; 107 bales cotton, Dayall Jairaz; 59 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee; 73 bales cotton, Chaturbhooz Munjee, 42 bales wool, S. Tyebjee and Co; 28 bales cotton, Chatoorbhooz Munjee; 59 bales cotton, Nurvey Khuttow; 400 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Atlantic s, 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co; 25 bales wool, T Chimandass; 50 bales cotton, D Hormusjee Cama and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and; 51 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Heerjee.
Whampoa s, 964 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 115 bales cotton, Nanchund Khimchund; 120 bales cotton, N J Abram; 50 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee; 56 bales cotton, M Rathee; 62 bales wool, L J Battuhaye; 5 bales cotton, M Goculdass; 300 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, Govindjee Enderjee; 50 bales cotton, Pragjee Megjee; 101 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee; 200 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 147 bales cotton, Vurjlall Lukmanbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe and Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co; 50 bales cotton, H. Bhutur; 102 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 65 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 2 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Tagus s, 223 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 50 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee; 1,400 bags wheat W Nicol and Co; 270 bags linseed, Macalelay Simpson and Co.
Celia s, 900 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 150 cwts galls, Rawchund Manuckchund; 67 bales cotton, Nuthoo Morarjee; 50 bales coiton, N Chutterbhoy; 110 bales cotton, Soonderdass Moorarjee; 125 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 50 bales wool, K Toolseedass and Co; 45 bales wool, Ramdass Vussanjee, 194 cwts coir yarn, Samjee Pudamsee 125 bales cotton, C Munjee; 125 bales cotton, H Bhutur; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 100 bales cotton, L Visram; 111 bale cotton, D Dairaz.
Riga s, 800 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 104 bales cotton, Govindjee Doongersy and Co: 100 bales cotton, L Khuttow and Co.
Hankow s, 220 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co 560 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 124 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton Young and Co; 213 bales cotton, S Khoosalchun; 135 bales cotton, M Lilladhur; 147 bales cotton, L Khimjee; 41 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Purbut and Co; 102 bales cotton, S Narranjee and Co; 75 bales wool, J Pursotum; 100 bales wool, L Govindjee; 60 bales wool, H Gangjee; 16 bales wool, V Vussanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Colombo s, 1 case T shells, and 1 bundle E teeth, Mamedjee Adamjee; 4 bales hides, Abdoolryman Wasman; 18 cases assafœtida and 57 cases hingda; 5 cases fishmaws, M Dama; 202 bags linseed, F M Dama; 3 cases gum, P Huckeenjee; 43 cases hingda, D Mahomed; 100 bales hemp, W Nicol and Co; 26 bales skins, H M E Kermaney.
Mirzapore s, 60 bales gum, Allana Munjee; 1 bale cotton, P and O Co; 50 cases olibanum, D Doses; 90 cases olibanum, C Nanjee; 120 cases olibanum, A Munjee and Co; 51 cases olibanum and 6 cases T shells, R Aliruza.

FOR TRIESTE.

Royal Minstrel s, 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 70 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s, 500 bales cotton; Knoop and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Arabia s, 54 bags wheat, Gioganani.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 250 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Callixene, 49 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Mirzapore s, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nanza s, 26 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tatta, 11 chests opium, Tarrachund Sittaram; 76 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 56 chests opium Tezpall Nursingdass; 4 chests opium, Seeram Dowlutram; 5½ chests opium, Juganath Ramjus.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nanza s, 9½ chests opium, Ramnaran Harkisan; 29 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tata; 11 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram; 7 chests opium, Gungabux Bhajooram; 45 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, Ramruk Premsook.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 20.

Blakeney, Major, 22nd Regiment N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Tandy, Captain, 8th Regiment N I, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 21.

Kemble, Captain Bengal 2nd Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
Smith, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on leave, to England.
Law, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Webb, Lieutenant 17th Regiment, on leave to England.
Barnett, Captain, 1st Goorkha Regiment, on furlough, to England.
Cadell, Major, Bengal Political Department, on furlough, to England.
Levin, Lieutenant, 2-19th Foot, on leave, to England.
Davies, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.
Blakeney, Major, 22nd Regiment N I, on leave, to Mahableshwur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir George Campbell, K C S I, is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil service, with effect from the 9th instant.

Capt C H B Brooke, Asst Comr, 2nd Class, and Offg Cantonment Mag Jabalpur, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Sunt of the School of Industry and Central Jail Jabalpur, during the absence on leave of Col R Ranken, on until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut T M Jenkins, M S C, to officiate as Asst Comr, 3rd Grade, in British Burma.

Mr G Graham, of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted by H M's Secy of State an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

Mr. D H G Maclean is appointed to officiate as Asst Dist S pt of Police in the Central Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr Chatterton, or until f rther orders.

Mr A R Birks, B A, C S, Asst Comr in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Comr of the 3-d grade in British Burmah.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Revd A H Etty, M A, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishm nt, to officiate as Chaplain of Rangoon Cantonment until further orders with effect from the date of his ar ival at Rangoon

The Revd M E Mills is appointed Chaplain of Nagpur.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr E N Wyatt, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate.

The following promotion is made with effect from the 1st instant:—

Mr J Peyton, Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be a Surveyor of the 1st grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Capt C E Shepherd, R. S. C., Ex Engr, Dinapore Division, Militar Works, is granted pr vilege leave for two months and twenty days from 1st May 1874, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr J M Harman, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindoostani.

Maj G P de P Falconer, R E, Offg Suptg Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from 6th to 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Maj G P de Falconne, R E, Suptg Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from 2nd to 3rd Circle, Military Works.

Mr. E Tyndall, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the 2nd C rcle of superintendence, subject to confirmation of Govt.

Mr G W Dodsw rth, Ex Engr, Special Branch, is transferred to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Pr vilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Maj E Perkins, R E, Supg Engr, 7th Circle, Military Works, from the date of his availing himself of the same.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY

Mr W G T Stace, Ex Engr, Bhawulpore Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, together with forty-six days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effe t from the 1st proximo, or such subsequen date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F P Doyle, Ex Engr, 2n1 Grade, is appointed to officiate in ch rge of the Bhawulpore Division during the absence of Mr Stace, or until further orders.

Mr J Ramsay, Ex Engr, Indus Bridge Division, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 1st June 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut H J F Hewson, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Indus Bridge Division, during the absence of Mr Ramsay, or until further orders.

Mr McH Mellise, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Kotree Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt A C Bigg Wither, Asst to Engr-in-Chief, is granted seventy eight days' privilege and fif een days' departm ntal leave, with effect from the 8th proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt K A Jopp, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, on special duty, Engr-in Chief's office, is appointed to officiate as Asst to Engr-in-Chief, during the absence of Capt Bigg With r, or until further orders.

No '66—The privilege and departmental leave granted to Mr W Nethersole, Supg Engr, Upper Scinde District, in this office Notification No 34 of 2nd March 1874, is cancell l a to him.

Mr W Scott, Ex Engr. Ghotkee Division, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave with effe t from the 1st prox mo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut Coll J Bonus, R E, Supg Engr, Lower Scinde District, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 20th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J C Edwards, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, will officiate as 1st Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, during the absence of Maj Grant, or till further orders, continuing in his present grade f the Political service.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Donald, Offg Asst Accts Genl, Madras is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days from the 27th ultimo.

Surgn Maj H E Busted, M D, Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, is al owed privil ge leave for three months from the 2nd proximo.

Surgn Maj P F Bellew is appointed to officiate as Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, and Mr F W Peterson as Depy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint.

Mr A M Markham, C S, received charge of the Office of Post Master General of the N-W Provinces from Mr C W Hutchinson on the 24th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt John Tulloch Whish, B S C, Qr master, 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of N I, —for two years.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Govt of Bengal, dated the 1st April 1874, the services of Surgn S Brereton of the Medical Dept, late Actg Civil Surgeon of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Cr-in-C.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgn John MacGregor of the Medical Dept,—for one year.

That portion of G G O No 118 of the 6th February 1874 promoting Lieut Col James Edward Westropp, B S C, to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 1st Feby 1874, is hereby cancelled, that officer having been permitted to retire from the service from the 25th Jany 1874.

The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Depy Comsy and Hony Capt John Matthews, Barrack Master, Fouzegpore Division,—for two years.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgn Maj Charles Planck, of the Medical Department, Sanitary Comr, N W P,—for six months.

Capt William Saurin Brooke, B S C, Depy Comr, 4th Class, Central Provinces,—for twenty months.

The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs:—

Lieut Col Neil Edmonstone Boileau, B S C, Depy Judge Advocte, Rawul Pindee Division.

The services of Surgn R H Curran, of the Medical Department, Offg in medical charge, 42nd (Assam) Regt of N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Surgn Maj W F deFateck, M D, of the Madras Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secry of S ate for India it is hereby notified for general information and guidance that the name of Capt J McNair, B S C, is in future to be borne in the list of the Bengal Army as Captain John Macnair.

The services of lieu M E Sp nce, B S C, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Offg Qrmr 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt of N I, are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Lieut-Govr, N W Provinces, for employment on His Honor's Personal Staff.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furl ugh on private affairs:—

Capt William Alexander Lawrence, B S C,—for two years.

Surgn George Massy, of the Medical Department,—for 18 months.

Lieut Col J B Box, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 1st Class, having returned from leave in India, will officiate as Depy Asst Comy Genl, 1st Class, with effect from the 16th March 1874, and until further orders, junior Officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

The services of Capt J Hotham, M S C, late Offg As t Supt of Police, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George.

Capt A R Babcock, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 1st Class, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officia e as Depy Asst Comy Genl, 2nd Class, with effect from the 28th March 1874, and until further orders.

The under-mentioned officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt Henry Archibald McNair, of the late 29th Regt N I, 2nd Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following permanent and temporary appointments in the Dep of Military Accounts:—

Lieut Col H P Williams, Pay Master on furlough, to be 1st Examiner, Pay Department, vice Lieut Col T B Harrison appointed Examiner of Comst and Stfcr Accounts.

Col O Hamilton, Pay Master, N W Provinces Circle, Offg Presidency Pay Master, to be Presidency Pay Master, vice Col C F M Mundy, who vacated the appointment on attaining the Colonel's Rlaowances.

Col H A Cockburn, Depy P y Master N W Provinces Circle, with the designation of Pay Master, to be a Pay Mastor to complete the Establishment.

Capt C A E S Carter, Asst, Pay Dept, to be a Depy Pay Master vice Col H A Cockburn.

Capt H G Saunders, Pay Master, B S C, who has passed the prescribed examination and fulfilled the probationary period is brought on the Establishment as an Asst.

Temporary.

Col O Hamilton, Presidency Pay Master, to officiate as 1st Examiner, Pay Department, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut Col Williams, or until further orders.

Col H A Cockburn, Pay Master, to officiate as Presidency Pay Master, vice Col Hamilton, officiating as 1st Examiner, Pay Dept.

Capt C A E S Carter, Depy Pay Master, to take charge of the Accounts Branch of the Office of Controller of Military Accounts until further orders.

Capt H G Saunders, Asst in the Pay Dept, to officiate as Depy Pay Master during Capt Carter's employment in the Controller's Office, or until further orders.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Capt C J Durand, Asst, Pay Department, Bengal, to the charge of the Accounts Branch of the Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, during the period Col Clarke may officiate as Py Master, Presidency Circle, Madras, or until further orders.

BOMBAY.

Lieut Col A W Graham Examiner, Pay Department, to officiate as Examiner of Comsts, Barrack and clothing Departments during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut Co. W Gray, or until fur her orders.

Maj T H Turner, Examiner, Ordnance Department, to officiate as Examiner, Pay Department, during the period Lieut Col Graham may officiate as Examiner of Comt Accounts, or until further orders.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Surgn Maj C T Eves, in medical charge, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate in medical charge during the absence on leave of Surgn Maj A Sanderson, M D, or until further orders.

Lieut A J F Reid, B S C, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

The following students of the Thomason Coll ge are appointed to the P W Dept as Engr Apprentices and posted to Bengal:—

Mr V B Paterson, Baboo Shiv Dayal, B A, Mr F J McLaughlin, S Jarman, H T Gwyther, Baboo Ram Dayal B A, Mr H G F Smith, A E Aidu, Baboo Babu Mal, B A, Mr R L Campbell and Baboo Mohendro Nath Mukhopadhyay.

Mr J P Doyle, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, is on return from furlough posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The following appointment by the Govt of Bengal in connection with Famine Relief Work is confirmed:—

Mr L Roberts, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, to be Special Supg Engr, Rajshahye Division, with the rank of Offg Supg Engr 3rd Grade vice Mr G W Vivian, who reverts to his substantive appointment as Ex Engr, 1st Grade.

Mr M S Dooley, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, has passed the examination in the native languages according to the departmental standard.

Mr. G E Nepean is appointed to the P W Dept as an Engr Apprentice on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

Mr A Brereton, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 19th Janv.

Lieut W T Shone, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Irrigation Branch to the Bengal Irrigation Branch.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co.....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CHARDON—April 11th, at Deesha, Dinapore, the wife of Mr. W B Chardon, of Seepah Factory, Zillah Gya, of a daughter.
ROBERTSON—April 14, at Nynee Tal, the wife of J C Robertson, C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

ANNETT—April 16th, at Cawnpore, Alfred Hugh, son of Frank Annett, Esq, E I Railway, aged 11 months.
HALL—April 17th, at Ootacamund, James Hall, Esq, formerly of Madras.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1874.

THE greatest mistake Mr. Chisholm Anstey ever made in his life was in dying a few months too soon. Over and over again, in the course of trials in which the liberty of a few obscure prisoners is staked against the character of the police and the *prestige* of the Government, the Parsees must recently have been tempted to raise the lament—

O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Yesterday morning, in particular, the spectators in the High Court would, we fancy, have seen another sight than that actually presented to their eyes, had Mr. Anstey been there to protest against any attempts, direct or indirect, on the part of the prosecution, to turn the High Court of Justice in this Presidency into a mere department of State. Grave doubts were expressed some years ago, when what is called the reorganization of the Indian law courts was effected, as to the expediency of destroying the only tribunal which could be said to be really independent of the Government of this country. The faith of the people in British justice, which has always, and with good reason, been esteemed one of the chief securities for the permanence of our rule in India, was originally established by the uprightness and impartiality of the judges of the Supreme Courts, who had no need to court the favour of the Government of the day; and it was felt to be a change involving some risk when these Courts were swept away and High Courts substituted in which all the judges are servants of Government. The full effect of this reorganization is not manifest yet, because the Bench of the High Court, in each of the Presidencies, still consists of judges trained in the practice, observant of the traditions, and jealous of the privileges which belonged to the Supreme Courts. But it will become disagreeably prominent ere long, more especially if the custom of appointing men to "Acting Judgeships" be maintained. Judges are supposed to be appointed for life, the proviso *quamdiu se bene gesserint* not giving the Government the right of determining what is meant by good behaviour; but the nomination to an Acting Judgeship may be held out as a bait by men in power to attract support, and in fact we know that in Mr. Anstey's own case his appointment to the Bench would have been confirmed if he had shown himself to be of a more compliant disposition. At all events, it seems to be a pity that Government should give a handle to popular prejudice by allowing Acting Judges to try cases which have, in ever so slight a degree, a political complexion.

We should be sorry if these remarks were supposed to be made with the purpose of casting any reflection on Mr. Justice Marriott, in whose integrity and fairness of purpose it is needless to say that the public has perfect confidence. Our complaint with respect to yesterday's proceedings in the High Court is of a different character. It will be observed, from our report, that the arbitrary course taken by the prosecution left the prisoners undefended. The Advocate General, Mr. Scoble, would, we think, have been better advised if he had stretched a point in favour of the prisoners, instead of using his legal rights for the purpose of aggravating to the utmost the anxieties of their position. For there is no concealing the fact that the prosecution of the Parsee prisoners is one of a very unusual character. It has been undertaken to vindicate the reputation of the police; and the only material evidence is that of policemen, who swear that they saw the Parsees acting on the aggressive in the riot, but who, strange to say, though they took many Seedee prisoners on the day when the riot occurred, did not arrest a single Parsee for more than a week afterwards. The Court listened very composedly yesterday to a native policeman, who stated that one of the prisoners was the man who had struck him on the leg in aiming a blow at a Seedee. It was apparently considered quite in the natural course of things that the policeman should have said nothing about this occurrence or tried to get his assailant arrested for seven or eight days. Yet nothing could have been easier, according to the accounts given by the police, than to arrest any number of Parsees on the day of the ryot. For they all have the story as pat as possible:—"On seeing the stones falling around me, I got over the wall. Some Seedees followed me, and there was two minutes' fighting." "And what happened then?" asks the counsel for the Crown. "The Parsees then turned and fled." We trust we are not committing contempt of Court when we say that evidently the whole truth about this riot has not been told in the witness-box. If the fighting only lasted so short a time, and was of so trivial a character, how do the police account for Dr. Mackenzie's evidence that one Mussulman who had a bullet in him said he had been shot by an English policeman? It is not our purpose, at present, however, to discuss the merits of the case, but merely to point out that its nature was such as to require the exercise of more than ordinary circumspection on the part of the Government Solicitor and the Advocate-General, so as to avoid even the appearance of trying to obtain a conviction with the aid of which the Government might be able to whitewash the reputation of the police. We cannot believe that the Crown really had anything to lose by allowing the counsel for the defence to challenge as many jurors as they liked, up to the full number of a hundred, for all the ten prisoners. Even if the prisoners' counsel had abused their privilege by challenging all special jurors who are servants of or connected with the Government, that is a privilege which the law allows them and which is of especial value to a prisoner in a political trial. But Mr. Scoble could only make the poor excuse that he would not have the time of the Court wasted in such a way; and he therefore insisted on cancelling the concession he had, not very graciously, made, that all the ten prisoners should be tried at once, and split the case up into half a dozen different trials—an admirably consistent mode of saving time, as everyone must admit. We cannot help regretting the action taken by the counsel for the defence when the Advocate-General had made this change of position. They missed, in our humble opinion, a splendid opportunity in not fighting the question on its merits, and raising it again and again as the case went on until they had made Mr. Scoble fairly ashamed of his conduct, and uneasy at its possible result in tarnishing the fame of the Government which he represents in the High Court. The counsel, however, chose the other course of throwing on the prosecution the odium of proceeding with an undefended case; and the jury, with a mass of one-sided and unsifted evidence placed before them to decide upon, could but return a verdict in accordance with its tenour.

THE quibbling and disingenuous character of Mr. Archibald Forbes's letter to the *Englishman* about a blunder he is alleged to have made in one of his earliest telegrams to the *Daily News* is apparent even in the way in which he quotes the words of his own telegram. He speaks of "a telegram of mine from Patna—'High-caste "'women working on roads along with common "'coolies.'" But the exact words of the telegram were much more circumstantial. Telegraphing from Patna Mr. Forbes said—we quote the telegram as it was published in the *Daily News*—"Several deaths have occurred from starvation, "*Hundreds of high-caste women are to be seen* "labouring on the Government works along "with common coolies." The credulous English reader naturally supposed that Mr. Forbes had seen these hundreds of high-caste women with his own eyes, and that the disorganization of society in Behar was, owing to the famine, already at the end of January so complete, that people were dying of starvation and high-born women who had always lived a life of strict seclusion had been driven from their homes by sheer want, and the unrelenting barbarity of the Indian Government in enforcing a rigid labour test, and had been forced to labour with common coolies on the relief works. This was the inference Mr. Disraeli himself drew from the telegram at the time, and all the English papers eloquently denounced the cruelty of the Indian Government in putting delicately nurtured women to such shameful torture. Mr. Forbes now, however, says that he did not state in his telegram the results of his own observation, but only repeated what Mr. Bayley had told him—that "among a "crowd of 3,000 people at work on a road in Moteharee," a very long way from Patna, he had seen 120 high-caste women along with their husbands. Mr. Forbes must be well aware now, though he no doubt erred through ignorance in the first instance, that the information Mr. Bayley gave him is not open to the alarming interpretation he chose to put upon it in his telegram; but, instead of having the candour to confess his error, he maintains "the "strict and categorical accuracy of the informa- "tion" he sent to England, and sneers in a very vicious way at the whole Indian press for having "girded at" his statement. It appears to us that both the Indian press and the Indian Government have shown Mr. Archibald Forbes at least as much consideration as is his due. He has been estimated at the value he chose to set upon himself, and that was naturally a high one. Indeed, from the fuss made about him, one might have imagined that no special correspondent had ever been to India before, and that nobody could know anything about the famine till Mr. Forbes had written all about it. Yet now it turns out that, on the strength of a casual conversation

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, 21ST APRIL.

Chief Justice Cockburn has stated that owing to its being based upon a misconception of judgment, Dr. Kenealy's motion for a new trial of the Tichborne Case had been rejected on all points.

A NEW EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The House of Commons last night upon the motion of Lord George Hamilton appointed a select committee to enquire into charges payable to England for which the revenues of India are liable. Among the members appointed to the committee are Sir George Balfour, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald Sir J. D. Elphinstone, Sir H. M. Havelock, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Cave, Mr. Grant Duff, Sir T. Bazley, and Mr. Massey.

The Swiss revised Constitution has been carried by 280,000 to 141,000 votes.

THE RITUALISTS.

LONDON, 21st APRIL.

In the House of Lords His Grace the Archbishop of Cantorbury has introduced a Bill to enable episcopal authorities cheaply and expeditiously to restrain any clergyman introducing irregular practices into the services of the Church.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surat, steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 92.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 95½.

Bar Silver..... 59½.

The s.s. Ithuriel has passed through the Suez Canal.

The sum of £89,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MR. PHIL ROBINSON, late of the *Pioneer*, has entered on the duties of officiating Professor of Literature, Agra College.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* has reason to believe that Sir Charles Staveley has been offered, and will accept, the command of the Bombay Army, which falls vacant in August next.

THE M. M. steamer Nil was totally lost with all her passengers and crew except four off the province of Aidzu, (Japan) on or about the 25th ult. The mails are said to have been saved, but no details are to hand. The steamer Mauchu from Nagasaki to Shanghai is reported missing.

SURGEON-MAJOR S. H. E. BUSTEED, Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the 2nd proximo, and Surgeon Major P. F. Bellew is appointed to officiate as Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, and Mr. F. W. Peterson as Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint.

A SPECIAL telegram to an up-country contemporary, dated the 18th instant, is to the following effect:—"Steamer Arabia, from Moulmein, on shore on the eastern spit of Rangoon River since Friday. Mails and passengers landed. It is thought she will not get off without lightening cargo—2,000 bags rice and timber."

Indian Public Opinion says that a contemporary has in all probability been premature in announcing that the Ameer had consented to the return of the Yarkand Embassy through Cabool. That paper gathers from official sources that the particular route which the Embassy would take on their return journey had not been determined on when the last advices from Yarkand arrived.

A CONTEMPORARY hears with regret that Brigadier General Biddulph, C. B., has been obliged to apply for sick leave to England. The gallant General has only just returned from Rawul Pindee, where he has been employed as President of the Horse Fair Committee. Colonel Hume' C.B., Commanding H. M.'s 55th Regiment, is mentioned as his successor in the Sealkote command.

A MAGNIFICENT sapphire valued at ten thousand rupees, has been found, we read, in Ceylon, and it is proposed to present it to the Duchess of Edinburgh. A Jaffna speculator is also said to have lighted upon a pearl worth five hundred rupees amongst a lot of oysters which he had purchased, and a coolie is reported to have picked an oyster which held a pearl valued at fifteen hundred rupees. Lucky Coolee!

AN ultra-sensitive correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes "Permit me to suggest that an edition of Dickens' works should be brought out in classical English. The words used in the author's works are extremely disagreeable to read. I think that the language of the lower orders ought never to appear in print." We wonder, says the *Indian Observer*, whether if a first class *classical Baboo* tried his hand on Dickens, the *Athenæum's* correspondent would be satisfied.

THE Achcen war has for the present come to a stand-still. Some 3,000 troops are to remain encamped in the Kraton, which they have fortified so as to enable them to hold out against the Achinese in the event of an attack during the absence of the rest of the forces. A notification from the Netherlands Consul appears in the last *Government Gazette* notifying the public that the Rajah of Gighen (where the last expedition landed) has given in his adherence to the Dutch Government, and that the blockade of that Chief's territory has therefore been raised. It is intended to send a third expedition in October next, should peace not be concluded in the meantime.

THE Lahore paper learns from Cabul that Mohamed Yakoob Khan, after taking Furrah and sending the ruler and his family prisoners to Herat, has written to the Ameer, announcing that he has appointed his younger brother Ayub Jan to officiate for him in Herat, during such time as he remains in Furrah, and he is said to have urged the Ameer to give him up Candahar as a sop to quiet him. The Ameer it is stated ordered his forces from Jellalabad and other places to hold themselves in readiness to march against Mohammed Yakoob Khan. The same informant states that some regiments had already left Cabul, and were encamped at Killa-Kazi, a place about ten miles from Cabul.

THE Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., has decided that, for this year only, heads of departments who have hitherto been accustomed to go to Nynee Tal without special permission, and who have taken houses on the faith of this custom, shall be allowed to go up; but in future special permission will be required in each case. This order applies to the Inspectors General of Police, Prisons, and Registration, the Accountant-General, and the Director of Public Instruction. No other officers than these and no Settlement Officer will be allowed to go up this year, except by express permission given in each case. The time when the Lieutenant-Governor himself intends to go to Nynee Tal has not yet been decided. After returning from Calcutta, Sir John Strachey proposes to visit Goruckpore and Bustee, and possibly other parts of the N. W. Provinces.

THE PORT TRUSTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to inform your correspondent "Dan," with reference to his letter in your to-day's issue, that the Port Trustees have now under their consideration a scheme for the provision of landing-places at various points along the harbour side of our island. It is a pity your correspondent did not make some sort of enquiry into the matter before rushing into print with a long-winded yarn about nothing in particular.

JOSH.

[Who on earth is to know what a secret Bureau like that of the Port Trustees is deliberating upon? The public is not admitted to the secret of their deliberations. It only sees that every year it has to pay more money, while the foreshore remains in a state of dilapidation.—ED. *B. G.*]

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

THE airs in Lecocq's *La Fille de Madame Angot*, though very striking and effective, are so hackneyed by organ-grinders and street Arabs as to have become wearisome and stale. It is pleasant to hear that the tuneful author has just completed a new work, *Girofla Girofla*, which is likely to prove a still greater success. The vein of sparkling melody is by no means exhausted, and this new opera bouffe will treat us to a chorus of pirates, based on the model of the now famous Conspirators' chorus, but much superior to it. Matters are not working very smoothly at the Alhambra. Miss Kate Santley—no relation whatever of Santley the singer—accuses Miss Rose Bell and her friends of conspiring to prevent, by constant hissing, her efforts from meeting with due recognition from the public. Mr. Knox has held one of the offenders to bail for £100, and warrants have been issued to compel the appearance of the others. Miss Bell might safely rely on her own superior merits to overcome her rival, and need not have had recourse to this very objectionable and unfair mode of proceeding.

An Indian officer with a grievance, Major William Thomas Johnson, has been paying Mr. Arnold an unwilling visit, but, thanks to the friendly offices of Sir Henry Havelock, escaped with a caution. To make his wrongs known to the public he had mounted a goodly number of medals and taken to sweeping a crossing near the Houses of Parliament. People naturally inquired the cause of this sudden reverse of fortune, and were presented with a pamphlet detailing his services and his pet grievance. The police removed him for causing an obstruction. A large number of letters have appeared in the Radical journals complaining of the Royal pardon granted to the Comtesse de Chivry, lately convicted of fraudulently obtaining possession of a house. The unfortunate lady was not, however, sailing under false colours. She had been one of the ladies of the brilliant Court of the late Emperor Napoleon III., and the Empress had personally petitioned the Queen for her pardon. Like many others the Comtesse has suffered severely from the collapse of the Empire. Still, bestowing such an unqualified pardon without any explanation whatever seems like treating judge, jury, and prosecution with contempt. Of course the Democrats have it that there is "one law for the rich and another for the poor."

The Queen' return to society is received with unbounded satisfaction. Mr. Disraeli was very firm on this point and insisted upon it. As Her Majesty wore rubies at the last drawing-room, it is thought that ere long she may be induced to lay aside her weeds.

Lord Rossmore has met with a very serious accident, and his position, from rupture of the bladder, and injury to the spine, is most critical. When riding Harlequin, in the 1st Life Guard Steeple-chase, the horse, at the taking off at a fence, put his foot into a hole and rolled over on his rider. The Queen saw the accident and immediately desired that the races should be discontinued, but, on being informed that the public events must be run off, she directed that none of her officers should ride—a command at once cheerfully obeyed. Fordham had the good grace to strike his horses out of all their engagements. To-day there are some slight hopes of the young nobleman's recovery, and the Queen has been frequently at his bedside.

At Lincoln there was a sad accident, resulting in death from a broken spine to a Scotch hotel-keeper and serious injuries to many others. A temporary stand suddenly collapsed, some evil disposed miscreant having drawn the bolts during the night. Mr. H. Chaplin has offered £150 reward for the discovery of the offender, During the excitement a pickpocket stole the watch of one of the sufferers, who was lying helpless with two broken thighs, and another seized the Grand Stand money-box and bolted with it.

The Lord Mayor will entertain Sir Garnet Wolseley together with Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Colonel McLeod, Colonel Mostyn, and the whole of the officers who have returned from the Ashantee Expedition, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on Tuesday next. The Queen reviews the entire force in the Home Park, Windsor, on Monday, and a medal is to be struck with a bar for Coomassie. Those who have served in other campaigns feel that brilliantly as this little war has been carried out there have been other affairs in which British troops have been engaged which were passed over in silence, though quite as worthy of national gratitude. The Marines are hurt at the scant mention made of their services, as are the West Indian regiments, whilst the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Rifle Brigade are sore at the extra laudation so freely bestowed on the gallant Black Watch, who had the good fortune to bear the brunt of the fight. This soreness the Duke of Cambridge has been anxious to tone down, and no reporters were permitted to hear his speech to the 42nd Highlanders. The Queen has presented the 23rd with a new goat from her Cashmere flock, so that with "King Coffee" presented to the regiment by the Mayor of Portsmouth they are well off for *bukras*. Mr. Whalley's case against the Lord Chief Justice of breach of privilege is attracting considerable attention in the House, which is very jealous of its rights. The Attorney-General and Mr. Roebuck will be added to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into it.

To-morrow is the day of the University Boat Race. Owing to a variety of circumstances there have been but few opportunities of comparing the pace of the two boats. Since its arrival at Putney the Cambridge crew has not improved in any way, whereas, on the contrary, the Oxonians have made very good use of their time. When I last wrote seven to two was freely offered against the dark-blues, but since then they have made many friends, and the layers of these long odds are not in clover. Yesterday the last touches were added to the preparation, to-day they will both practice starts, and to-morrow about noon should see them racing. The weather is splendid, and promises to keep so. I have all along declared for Cambridge and shall not now change my colour. I consider this crew to be better and faster than they were last year, and to show a marked superiority in the art of sliding and of taking a firm grip of the water at the beginning of the stroke. The Oxford men slide better than they did last year, but have lost that "beginning" which once held such a conspicuous place in the rowing traditions of that University. In lumpy water I shall expect to see them make a race of it. They row in their Clasper which they sit admirably. In the matter of boats the Cantabs have been most unfortunate and have decided in discarding their Clasper, which is too heavy and dips awkwardly in the bows, and have taken a Waite, in which 1st Trinity did such good work. Two finer crews, as regards health and physique, have never been seen on the Thames, and to-morrow I shall trust to the men who row behind such a true stroke as Rhodes, who, if pushed, will make the fastest race on record. Should it come on to blow, the Cambridge ship will be swamped. Mr. Lord has the course in capital order and it will be kept carefully clear. The Prince of Wales will be in the umpire's steamer, whilst the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will view the race from Barnes. After the contest the crews dine together at the Criterion, much to the disgust of the mortified Lord Mayor, whose feelings have been still more deeply lacerated by those vastly clever lines in *Punch*. However, he will soon have the honour of entertaining "our Father the Czar" and that should be spikenard on his wounded vanity.

The success of Reugny at Liverpool yesterday has afforded me no little gratification. I selected the winner last year and my final "tip" proved victorious this, whilst if Captain Machell or Mr. Rolly had chosen Defence, the horse I selected the moment the nominations were published, could have been second, for he was eased the instant that his stable companion came out with the running and with the race in hand before reaching the last hurdle. At this point Disturbance was stopped also, or the three white jackets of the Limber Stable would have been first, second, and third. The triumph of Mr. Richardson was altogether unprecedented, for he has both trained and ridden the winner in two successive years. No such "gathering of the clans" was ever seen at Aintree, and a bright day caused everything to go off admirably. The night before the race Mr. Sheward of Green Street had the refusal of Captain Machell's steeple and hurdle race-horses for his client, Mr. Gerard Leigh, but fortunately for the gallant Captain the sale fell through, and rumour having got abroad that Reugny had been scratched he was able to get £500 on at very satisfactory odds, and the horse started first favourite. An unusual number of blue and white jackets in the field, without any distinguishing facts, prevented the best of binoculars from saying "who's who" during the greater part of the race, and in spite of all Messrs. Topham's care the race as usual was a chapter of accidents. Vintner jumped the hurdle in the preliminary canter in a very slovenly manner, and his numerous admirers had the mortification of seeing him refuse the first fence in the country so stubbornly that he went no further. The Last of the Lambs, unlike his illustrious relative, also declined this obstacle, and the chances of Paladin, Heraut d'Armes, the accomplished Congress, Fantome, and one or two others were extinguished by falls and refusals. Casse Tete was never in the race, and, curiously enough, Master Mowbray and Columbine, whose condition was marvellous, finished side by side as they did last year. Time for the four miles and a half, 10 minutes 4 seconds, and very good, considering the weights and the number of fences negociated. The racing commenced with the Palatine Hurdle Handicap, 1¼ miles, over 6 hurdles, run in 2 minutes 48 seconds. Lowlander, 4 years old, 11 stone, beat Captain Machell's Laburnum, 5 years old, 12 stone, by a couple of lengths, and several good horses. I shall look to the ex-flat racer turning out a cheap purchase. After an uninteresting handicap scurry, secured by Shah, the big event came on. After one failure Chimney Sweep led out of the course over the first fence, and here the chapter of accidents commenced. Vintner and Last of the Lambs refused, and at the next fence Congress, a very brilliant fencer, came on his knees, and Paladin fell also and got loose. Lord Coleny refused the third leap, and Ourang II., overpowering his jockey, rushed to the front and at a great pace held a clear lead over Becher's Brook, jumping, I am afraid to say how many feet, over which he was followed by Merlin, Daybreak, Chimney Sweep, and Columbine in the order indicated. Defence, Disturbance and Reugny, under waiting orders, were bringing up the rear as they rounded the flag by the railway bank, behind the three being Congress, who had recovered himself, and one or two other stragglers. In this order they negociated Valentine's Brook and re-entered the race-course, the field being in a very compact body at the distance. Columbine shot out and jumped the bush fence alongside of Ourang II., closely attended by Daybreak, Master Mowbray, Chimney Sweep, Eurotas, Derviche and Fantome, who blundered and fell, Dainty acting all this time as whipper-in. They sprang over the water-jump in front of the stand in this order, Congress, however, taking a better position, as did Casse Tete, but both fell back beaten ere they reached Beecher's Brook a second time, and at this point Ourang II. ceased his ruthless running and gave way to Merlin and Columbine, who crowded on all sail and raced along the railway bank. Captain Machell's three had stride by stride slowly but surely been closing on the leader, and as the straight was entered Merlin was leading Chimney Sweep by a length, who had Reugny at his quarters, Defence and Disturbance being in waiting ready to come if wanted. Reugny soon shook off Chimney Sweep, and in another instant was level with Merlin, when Mr. Richardson eased off the reins and won without an effort by half-a-dozen lengths, Chimney Sweep beating his stable companion for second money by four lengths. Defence and Disturbance were at once stopped, and Merlin was thus permitted to save his stake. Disturbance was fifth; then came Master Mowbray and Columbine, who pulled up lame. To them succeeded Derviche, Ourang II. and Daybreak just in advance of Eurotas and Furley. Congress and Bretby walked in with the crowd and Heraut d'Armes fell at Beecher's Brook in the first round.

Though not quite as successful in my prediction for the Lincoln Handicap, still I was not far wide of the mark, for Andred's stable companion won in a canter. The most sanguine supporters of the meeting could never have hoped for the success which they met with. Such a field as 35 horses in the spring reminds us of the palmiest days of the Chester Cup. The Cape candidate, Glendore, against whom 500 to 1 would have been laid, is a great ungainly brute, over 17 hands high, and caused as much sensation as Cockney Boy in the Derby some years ago. What folly it is to send Colonials to this country to try conclusions with our thorough-breds. This monster has a head like a violincello case, a back like a gridiron, a middle piece like a hippopotamus, and feet like railway buffers. His jockey was quite in keeping, and the ugly pair were left at the post. Neither troubled anybody but their connections. Wenlock ran very badly, as did Eros, Peto, Sister Helen, and Pacha. The stake was worth £2,100 and went into the pocket of Mr. Swindell, the bill discounter, who purchased Tomahawk last season from a nobleman for 1,000 gs. Mr. Somerville's (Mr. E. Tattersall's) game Grey Oxford Mixture led her field a cracker all the way, but the moment little Archer challenged, she was done with and he won in a canter. I attach a list of the runners:—

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP of 1,000 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 10ft; winners extra; the second received 100 sovs, the third 50 sovs out of the stakes. Nine Mile.

Mr. F. Swindell's Tomahawk, by Thormanby—Babilde, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ..... (F. Archer) 1
Mr. Somerville's Oxford Mixture, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb (Mordan) 2
Mr. W. Sanderson's Shylock, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb ..... (Horan) 3
Lord Wilton's Wenlock, 5 yrs, 9st 8lb ..... (Maidment) 0
Lord Falmouth's Andred, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ..... (Fordham) 0
Mr. H. E. Tidy's Sister Helen, 6yrs, 8st 4lb ..... (Lowe) 0
Mr. Merry's Peto, 5 yrs, 8st ..... (Hopper) 0
M. Lefevre's Manille, 6 yrs, 7st 13lb ..... (Butler) 0
Mr. Horncastle's Quiz, 3 yrs, ... (S. Cook) 0
Captain Machell's Pacha, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb ..... (Huxtable) 0
Mr. J. Radcliffe's Salvanos, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb ... (Constable) 0
Mr. Chaplin's c. by Young Melbourne—Infanta, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb (car. 7st 5lb) ..... (H. Jeffery) 0
Baron A. de Rothschild's Rose, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb (carried 7st 5lb) ..... (Wheeler) 0
Mr C O'Shaughnessy's Gilderoy, 5 yrs, 7st 2lb (Lynch) 0
Prince Batthyany's Delay, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb...(W. Chaloner) 0
Mr W. Nicholl's Precentor, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb.....(Elliott) 0
Mr. T. F. Bingham's Memory, 4 yrs, 3st 12lb (Bruckshaw) 0
Mr. B. Ellam's Maid of Kent, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb ...(Duffin) 0
Mr. T. Colby's Restless, by Orest, 5 yrs, 6st 10lb ...(G. Wood) 0
Mr. C. Rayner, jun's, Reflection, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb (Morbey) 0
Mr. J. Kathrit's Queen's Huntsman, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb.... (W. Clay) 0
Mr. Johnstone's Brae de Fer, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb (Thompson) 0
Mr. T. Hodgman's Curate, 5 yrs, 6st 4lb.....(Glover) 0
M. Lefevre's Castilian, 5 yrs, 6st 12lb..... (Major) 0
Mr. E. Stone's Quail, 6 yrs, 6st 8lb ..... (Ross) 0
Mr. C. Wallis's Cora, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb ..... (Page) 0
Lord Ancaster's c. by Knight of St. Patrick—Lemonade 5 yrs, 6st 4lb (car. 6st 6lb) ..... (Newhouse) 0
Mr G. Chetwynd's Berryfield, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb (C. Archer) 0
Mr T. Smith's Dalham, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb..... (Chapman) 0
Lord Rosebery's Pandoroshna, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb...(Kimber) 0
Mr. Tom Jacke Melusine, 4 yrs, 6st ..... (T. Clay) 0
Sir G. Heathcote's Sweet Agnes, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb (Weedon) 0
Mr Bodger's Scotch Cake, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb (car. 5st 12lb) (Mills) 0
Mr. T. Melville's Bullfinch, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb ...(Sheppard) 0
Mr. A. E. Hope's Colombo, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb ...(J. Cannon) 0

Betting—5 to 1 agst Curate, 8 to 1 agst Salvanos, 10 to 1 agst Wenlock, 11 to 1 each agst Andred and Peto, 14 to 1 agst Tomahawk, 20 to 1 agst Sister Helen, 25 to 1 each agst Infanta colt and Restless, 33 to 1 each agst Pacha, Delay, and Sweet Agnes, 40 to 1 each agst Manille, Lemonade colt, and Scotch Cake, 50 to 1 each agst Oxford Mixture, Queen's Huntsman, and Bullfinch, and 66 to 1 agst Precentor.

LOSS OF THE S.S. NIL OF THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES OFF THE COAST OF JAPAN.

THE Messageries Maritimes Steamer Nil is reported as having been lost on or about the 25th March on the coast of the province of Idsu. Sad to say this fine steamer has perished with nearly all hands on board. The following is a translation of a telegram received by the Principal Agent at Hongkong at 5 p.m. of the 28th ult.

YOKOHAMA *via* NAGASAKI,
29th March, 3-55 p.m.

"Returned that morning with Consul. Nil sunk between two rocks in 20 fathoms water, at about one cable's length from shore. Appears impossible to save anything. Four men saved: one passenger (Mouraoux), two sailors, the baker. Yesterday noon three bodies only recovered, one passenger, two Chinese. Orders given by Japanese authorities to take care of everything coming from the wreck, and to advise at once Yokohama. An official remains on the spot. Inquiry begins to-morrow." CHAPSAL,
Agent., Mess. Mar. Co. Yokohama.

We subjoin a list of the officers, passengers and crew:—

European Crew	31
,, Servants	9
,, Fireman	9
Native do.	20
,, Servants	7
Total	93

This gives a total loss of 89 lives. The Nil left Hongkong for Yokohama on the 13th with the above named on board. The exact date of her loss is not known, but the first telegram received said that the mails were saved. Further particulars are awaited with much anxiety.—*China Mail.*

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

THE SASSOON DOCK.—It is stated that the Sassoon Dock at Colaba will be opened on or about the 14th June next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, per ship Ann, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 24th instant, at noon.—C. A. STUART, Post Master.

THE WEATHER IN GUJERAT.—A correspondent states that during the last week there had been a great change in the weather in Gujerat. It was cloudy during the whole week, and the heat was unbearable. Fever prevailed to some extent in several places.

THE LATE MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.—The police have arrested a Mahomedan named Hajeem Rehmoo, with thirteen copper plates, looted by him from the house of Mr. Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, situated in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street, on Friday, the 13th February last.

A VAGRANT.—J. Fagan, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan, at the instance of Mr. Inspector O'Connor, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Thomas Horton, a seaman of the steam ship Colombo, was charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing his duty. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE UNDER THE NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.—A Mahomedan woman was a few days ago sentenced by the full-power magistrate of Surat to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of theft. On appeal to the Sessions Court the sentence was increased to twelve months.

GUJERATHEE PAPERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—There are at present twenty-one Gujerathee papers published in the Bombay Presidency. Of these, nine are published in Bombay, three at Surat, one at Kurrachee, three at Ahmedabad, two at Kaira, one at Rajcote, one at Broach, and one at Neriad.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The Acting Senior Magistrate committed on Monday one Mahomed Hoossein to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing from a dwelling Rs. 28 in cash, the property of a Mahomedan named Abdool Tyeb.

ACCIDENTS.—A boy named Dhondee Madhoo whilst driving a bullock-cart yesterday morning accidentally fell off, and got seriously injured.—On the same day a native woman while sitting on a window overbalanced and fell out, a height of about eleven feet, somewhat injuring herself. Both cases were taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Third Magistrate, a hack buggy driver named Abdoola Rahimtoola was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector O'Connor with refusing or neglecting to exercise his calling as attendant of a public conveyance when called upon by a police officer to do so. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.—An Anglo-Marathi newspaper, writing about the present famine in Bengal, remarks that, in the absence of encouragement to Indian arts and manufactures, the people are obliged to depend solely on agriculture, and consequently they cannot expect to be rich and prosperous. Their poverty prevents them from coping successfully with bad seasons, and exposes them to the horrors of famine.

BROACH LIBRARY.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* writes that the Dhed whose application to be come a member of the Broach Library was refused has since been admitted, and it seems regularly attends the library to read newspapers. The application was in the first instance refused by the Librarian, but when the circumstance was brought to the notice of the secretary, Mr. Adurjee Jeevanjee, he reprimanded the Librarian, and ordered him to enrol the name of the Dhed as a member of the Institution.

MISS CARRIE GEORGE'S DRAMATIC TROUPE.—This talented troupe, consisting of some fifteen accomplished *artistes*, will, we hear, give two performances in the Assembly Rooms, on the 28th and 29th instant, on their way to Bombay from Madras. The fame of this highly popular company has already reached us through the Madras papers, and we have no doubt, as we sincerely hope, that Miss Carrie George will meet with an enthusiastic welcome both in Poona and Bombay. The first night's programme will consist of the drama of "Pygmaylion and Galatea," and a farce of corresponding popularity.—*Poona Observer.*

THE RECENT SONAPORE RIOT.

TRIAL OF THE PARSEE PRISONERS.

THE Special Criminal Sessions of the High Court reassembled yesterday for the re-trial of the ten Parsees concerned in the Sonapore riot of the 15th February last. It will be recollected that eight of these men were tried before a Special Jury together with the Mahomedan prisoners concerned in the riot, but that after a trial which extended over five days, from the 31st March to the 4th inst., the jury were unable to agree to a verdict. On the sitting of the court on the 7th inst., it was directed by Mr. Justice Marriott, on the motion of the Advocate-General, that the Parsees should be tried separately from the Mahomedan prisoners; and the Sessions were ultimately adjourned until yesterday. The court was excessively crowded as his Lordship took his seat on the Bench, the whole of the gentlemen of the Special Jury, who had been summoned for yesterday, occupying the eastern part of the court. The bar was fully occupied by the counsel for the prosecution and the defence, the former having behind them the Public Prosecutor, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Mills and other police officers; and the latter having behind them several Parsees, who instructed Dr. Dallas and his managing clerk. As the prisoners were arranged in the dock, the scene in court was one of considerable excitement and bustle; and some spectators, who could not get a full view from the place where they stood, got up on chairs, while others got up on the steps of that part of the Bench which is reserved for the accommodation of the magistrates of police. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Lang and Mr. Farran, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Mayhew, with Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, appeared for prisoners Nos. 1, 3, 9 and 10; Mr. Ferguson appeared for Nos. 2 and 4; Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta for Nos. 5 and 6; and Mr. Inverarity for Nos. 7 and 8.

The Advocate-General said he would state at once that it was his intention to challenge all Parsee jurymen for cause. His reason was that he had been furnished with a copy of a memorial addressed to Lord Salisbury, in which the transactions which the court had to enquire into were discussed at considerable length, and this memorial was signed by thirteen leading members of the Parsee community and by 8,438 Parsee heads of families. It was therefore almost certain that every Parsee in Bombay either had signed the memorial or fully sympathised with it, and on these grounds he should object to any Parsee being on the jury. He thought it would save time if his learned friends felt themselves at liberty to accede to the proposition. Of course they might object to any Mahomedans being on the jury. If they objected to the course he proposed, he should proceed with the trial against two of the Parsee prisoners first.

Mr. Mayhew said it would have given him better opportunity of considering the proposition if notice of it had been given to him sooner. However, speaking on behalf of his two clients, prisoners Nos. 31 and 33, he had no objection to make to it.

Mr. Ferguson said that, on behalf of the two prisoners for whom he appeared, he had no objection to the proposition if one half of the jury were Hindoos and the other half Europeans. He did not see why the counsel for the prosecution should force the hearing of the case before a jury composed entirely of Europeans.

The Advocate-General said he did not want to force the prisoners proceed with any way, and that in that case he should trial against two of the prisoners.

The gentlemen the Special Jury were then empannelled.

Mr. Mayhew said if the prisoners were tried separately, the proce would be protracted and the prisoners put to very at expense.

Mr. Justice Marriott said the Crown had the right to proceed against the prisoners separately if they chose; and he could not interfere.

Mr. Mayhew said he was taking only as *amicus curiæ*. If the prisoners were tried separately, the proceedings would be extended over several days and the time of the court wasted, and the prisoners would be put to great expense. He thought, therefore, the arrangement of trying the prisoners together would be consented to.

The Advocate General remarked that, unless the counsel for the prisoners fully and freely consented to the arrangement he proposed, he should go on with the trial separately.

Mr. Justice Marriott said his opinion was that neither Parsees nor Mahomedans should be on the jury; and he thought this expression of his opinion would assist the counsel in coming to an arrangement.

Mr. Mayhew said that, after the expression of his Lordship's opinion, he had no objection to urge to the course proposed by the Advocate General.

Mr. Ferguson complained that the Crown should appear determined to force the prisoners to a separate trial, which would much annoy them and put them to great expense.

The Advocate-General, thereupon, said he should leave no excuse for a remark that the prisoners were forced to anything; and he would, therefore, proceed against the prisoners separately. He must leave no loophole for a remark that the Crown was forcing the prisoners in anything connected with the trial. Unless, therefore, his learned friend withdrew the remark, he (the Advocate General) must take up the course he originally proposed to adopt.

Mr. Ferguson said he took the opinion of his Lordship that Parsees and Mahomedans should be excluded from the jury.

The Advocate-General—Then you may put up the prisoners together.

Mr. Pherozshaw was asked if he agreed to the arrangement, and said he consented, according to his instructions, to the course proposed by the Advocate General. He could not, however, help saying he did so against his own judgment, because he would frankly confess he considered the proposal of the Advocate General to be really unreasonable. Even although the members of the Parsee community may happen generally to have some sympathy in the matter, were they, he would ask, incapacitated, when put upon their oaths and their consciences, from giving a just and true verdict even against their own countrymen? He said it was a groundless imputation against the Parsee community, particularly the members of the Special Jury, who were objected to that day, for his Lordship knew that the Parsee special jurors were drawn from amongst the most respectable and influential portion of the community. If the Advocate General was disposed to be fair and reasonable, why should he not advance a step further and propose that all Government servants should also be excluded, because it might now be freely said that they must have prejudices on behalf of Government. He (Mr. Pherozshaw) must say that the Parsee Special Jurors were in no way liable to the imputation that was tried to be cast upon them.

The Advocate-General observed that what had now been said showed the wisdom of the course he first proposed to himself. Of course he would not mind the remarks directed against himself; but he must now proceed against the prisoners separately.

Mr. Pherozshaw said he must draw a distinction. He had not yet said, whatever might be his own opinion, that his clients would be prejudiced by the course proposed. All he had said was that the proposal of the Advocate-General was unreasonable, and that the imputation on the Parsee special jurors was not deserved. As a counsel he had given his consent according to his instructions; as an individual he had expressed his opinion about it, as he was entitled to do.

The Advocate-General—My learned friend had no right to express his opinion as an individual.

Two of the ten Parsee prisoners, Nusserwanjee Bejonjee and Manockjee Eduljee, were then placed at the bar; the rest of the prisoners being removed; and Clerk of the Crown read out the charges against them.

Mr. Inverarity begged to be allowed to make a suggestion. He did not see why his clients or the clients of Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Ferguson, both of whom had at once consented to his Lordship's suggestion, should not be tried together.

Mr. Justice Marriott—I have already said I cannot interfere with the course the Crown may take.

The Advocate-General replied he had said that, unless his friends withdrew the remark, he would proceed against the prisoners separately. And he did not see how the prisoners would be prejudiced by that course. Each two of them had separate counsel, whose services would not be required until their case was called on. He did not think, therefore, that there was much in the remark that the prisoners would be put to additional expense by being tried separately. He would not proceed against them together in the face of a protest, especially as it came from a gentleman in the position of his learned friend Mr. Pherozshaw, a Parsee; and he (the Advocate-General) must therefore take the course he at first proposed.

Mr. Mayhew said the delay of a minute or two would, he hoped, save the time of the court ultimately. He believed that his friend Mr. Pherozshaw simply gave his opinion as an individual while acquiescing as the prisoner's counsel, in the course proposed by the Advocate-General. He had spoken to his learned friend, and he confirmed his belief that he had already given his consent on behalf of his clients to the course proposed.

Mr. Justice Marriott—The Crown may take the course they think proper.

Mr. Mayhew said the learned Advocate General might make some allowance for the opinion of Mr. Pherozshaw, who is himself a Parsee, and that opinion was now virtually withdrawn. It was only a highminded and spirited feeling he expressed as an individual member of the Parsee community; but seeing that the other counsel consented to the course, he also as counsel gave his consent. Mr. Mayhew thought that the time of the Court and much additional expense to the prisoners would be spared by their being tried together.

The Advocate-General said he thought that, in the face of the protest, it was his duty to follow a certain course.

Mr. Pherozshaw—I simply said the proposition of the Advocate-General was unreasonable as regarded the Parsee community.

The Advocate-General said he did not care to ascertain what would be considered unreasonable by the Parsee community, because the Parsee community was not on its trial.

Mr. Pherozshaw said the Advocate-General's proposition amounted to an accusation against the Parsee community, which was unfounded: that was all he meant to say. He did not say his clients would be prejudiced.

Mr. Justice Marriott—Do you withdraw the remark you made?

Mr. Pherozshaw—I cannot withdraw what I never said.

Mr. Justice Marriott—It is better that all objections to the course proposed by the Advocate-General should be withdrawn. Do you still say that that course will prejudice your clients?

Mr. Pherozshaw—I am not required to say whether the prisoners will be prejudiced or not. As counsel for the prisoners I represent, I distinctly give my consent to the course proposed by the Advocate-General although I have my opinion that it was an unfounded accusation against the Parsee community.

The Advocate-General said they were concerned only with the prisoners, and not the Parsee community. He had great respect for the Parsee special jurors, and the common jurors too; but they were not on their trial. The learned advocate consented to the trial of the ten prisoners proceeding together.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown commenced to administer oaths to the jurors who were in the panel as well as some others. The following challenges were recorded:—

Challenged by prisoners' counsel—Messrs. G. A. Barnett, C. Banks, E. W. Keily, J. Fraser, G. Pilcher, D. S. Kemp, C. Poole, W. M. Macaulay, Hamilton Maxwell, Govind Wittul, E. M. Fogo, W. J. Best, and Alfred King.

Challenged by the Crown—Mr. H. G. Tippett.

Mr. Walter Scott was not challenged either by the Crown or the prisoners, and was allowed to be sworn to serve on the jury.

The

THE YARKAND TREATY OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Fort William, the 17th April 1874.

THE following Commercial Treaty, concluded with His Highness the Ameer of Kashgar and Yarkund, is published for general information :—

Treaty between the British Government and His Highness the Ameer Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Ruler of the territory of Kashgar and Yarkand, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., in virtue of full powers conferred on him in that behalf by His Excellency the Right Hon. Thomas George Baring Baron Northbrook of Stratton and a Baronet, Member of the Privy Council of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other part by Syud Mahomed Khan Toorab, Member of the 1st Class of the Order of Medjedie, &c., in virtue of full powers conferred on him by His Highness.

Whereas it is deemed desirable to confirm and strengthen the good understanding which now subsists between the high contracting parties, and to promote commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, the following Articles have been agreed upon :—

Article I. The high contracting parties engage that the subjects of each shall be at liberty to enter, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize and property into and through all parts of the dominions of the other, and shall enjoy in such dominions all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce, protection, or otherwise which are or may be accorded to the subjects of such dominions, or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Article II. Merchants of whatever nationality shall be at liberty to pass from the territories of the one contracting party to the territories of the other with their merchandize and property at all times and by any route they please; no restriction shall be placed by either contracting party upon such freedom of transit unless for urgent political reasons to be previously communicated to the other; and such restriction shall be withdrawn as soon as the necessity for it is over.

Article III. European British subjects entering the dominions of His Highness the Ameer for purposes of trade or otherwise must be provided with passports certifying to their nationality. Unless provided with such passports they shall not be deemed entitled to the benefit of this Treaty.

Article IV.—On goods imported into British India from territories of His Highness the Ameer by any route over the Himalayan passes which lie to the south of His Highness' dominions, the British Government engages to levy no import duties. On goods imported from India into the territories of His Highness the Ameer no import duty exceeding 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied. Goods imported as above into the dominions of the contracting parties may, subject only to such excise regulations and duties and to such municipal or town regulations and duties as may be applicable to such classes of goods generally, be freely sold by wholesale or retail and transported from one place to another within British India and within the dominions of His Highness the Ameer respectively.

Article V.—Merchandize imported from India into the territories of His Highness the Ameer will not be opened for examination till arrival at the place of consignment. If any disputes should arise as to the value of such goods, the Customs Officer or other Officer acting on the part of His Highness the Ameer shall be entitled to demand part of the goods at the rate of one in forty in lieu of the payment of duty. If the aforesaid officer should object to levy the duty by taking a portion of the goods, or if the goods should not admit of being so divided, then the point in dispute shall be referred to two competent persons, one chosen by the aforesaid Officer and the other by the importer, and a valuation of the goods shall be made, and if the references shall differ in opinion they shall appoint an arbitrator whose decision shall be final, and the duty shall be levied according to the value thus established.

Article VI.—The British Government shall be at liberty to appoint a Representative at the Court of His Highness the Ameer and to appoint Commercial Agents subordinate to him in any towns or places considered suitable within His Highness's territories. His Highness the Ameer shall be at liberty to appoint a Representative with the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and to station Commercial Agents at any places in British India considered suitable. Such Representatives shall be entitled to the rank and privileges accorded to Ambassadors by the law of nations, and the Agents shall be entitled to the privileges of Consuls of the most favoured nation.

Article VII.—British subjects shall be at liberty to purchase, sell, or hire land or houses or depôts for merchandize in the dominions of His Highness the Ameer, and the houses, depôts, or other premises of British subjects shall not be forcibly entered or searched without the consent of the occupier, unless with the cognizance of the British Representative or Agent and in presence of a person deputed by him.

Article VIII.—The following arrangements are agreed to for the decision of civil suits and criminal cases within the territories of His Highness the Ameer in which British subjects are concerned :—

(*a.*)—Civil suits in which both plaintiff and defendent are British subjects, and criminal cases in which both prosecutor and accused are British subjects, or in which the accused is a European British subject mentioned in the 3rd Article of this Treaty, shall be tried by the British Representative or one of his Agents in the presence of an Agent appointed by His Highness the Ameer ;

(*b.*)—Civil suits in which one party is a subject of His Highness the Ameer and the other party a British subject, shall be tried by the Courts of His Highness in the presence of the British Representative or one his Agents, or of a person appointed in that behalf by such Representative or Agent ;

(*c.*)—Criminal cases in which either prosecutor or accused is a subject of His Highness the Ameer shall, except as above otherwise provided, be tried by the Courts of His Highness in presence of the British Representative or of one of his Agents, or of a person deputed by the British Representative or by one of his Agents ;

(*d.*)—Except as above otherwise provided, civil and criminal cases in which one party is a British subject, and the other the subject of a foreign power, shall, if either of the parties is a Mahomedan, be tried in the Courts of his Highness ; if neither party is a Mahomedan the case may, with consent of the parties, be tried by the British Representative or one of his Agents ; in the absence of such consent by the Courts of His Highness.

(*e.*)—In any case disposed of by the Courts of His Highness the Ameer to which a British subject is party, it shall be competent to the British Representative, if he considers that justice has not been done, to represent the matter to His Highness the Ameer, who may cause the case to be retried in some other Court in the presence of the British Representative or of one of his Agents, or of a person appointed in that behalf by such Representative or Agent.

Article IX.—The rights and privileges enjoyed within the dominions of His Highness the Ameer by British subjects under this Treaty shall extend to the subjects of all Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty the Queen ; and if, with respect to any such Prince or State, any other provisions relating to this Treaty or to other matters should be considered desirable, they shall be negotiated through the British Government.

Article X.—Every affidavit and other legal document filed or deposited in any Court established in the respective dominions of the high contracting parties, or in the Court of the Joint Commissioners in Ladakh, may be proved by an authenticated copy, purporting either to be sealed with the seal of the Court to which the original document belongs, or in the event of such Court having no seal, to be signed by the Judge or by one of the Judges of the said Court.

Article XI.—When a British subject dies in the territory of His Highness the Ameer, his movable and immovable property situate therein shall be vested in his heir, executor, administrator, or other representative (in interest or (in the absence of such representative) in the Representative of the British Government in the aforesaid territory. The person in whom such charge shall be so vested shall satisfy the claims outstanding against the deceased, and shall hold the surplus (if any) for distribution among those interested. The above provisions *mutatis mutandis* shall apply to the subjects of His Highness the Ameer who may die in British India.

Article XII.—If a British subject residing in the territories of His Highness the Ameer becomes unable to pay his debts, or fails to pay any debt within a reasonable time after being ordered to do so by any Court of Justice, the creditors of such insolvent shall be paid out of his goods and effects ; but the British Representative shall not refuse his good offices if needs be, to ascertain if the insolvent has not left in India disposable property which might serve to satisfy the said creditors. The friendly stipulations in the present Article shall be reciprocally observed with regard to His Highness's subjects, who trade in India under the protection of the laws.

This Treaty having this day been executed in duplicate and confirmed by His Highness the Ameer, one copy shall, for the present, be left in the possession of His Highness, and the other, after confirmation by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, shall be delivered to His Highness within twelve months in exchange for the copy now retained by His Highness.

Signed and sealed at Kashgar on the second day of February in the year of our Lord 1874, corresponding with the fifteenth day of Zilhijj 1290 Hijri.

(Sd.) T. DOUGLAS FORSYTH,
Envoy and Plenipotentiary.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE WITH EASTERN TURKISTAN.

Dated Kashgar, 2nd February 1874.

From Her Majesty's Envoy and Plenipotentiary to Yarkund, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In forwarding the Treaty of Commerce just concluded with His Highness the Ameer of Kashgar and Yarkund, I wish to offer some remarks on the prospects of trade between India and Eastern Turkistan, regarding which very widely divergent opinions are held : one class holding the belief that the people of this country is much below the ordinary Hindoo in the scale of civilization and that the difficulties of the Himalaya route must ever prove a barrier to extensive trade ; another class going to the opposite extreme and encouraging the British manufacturers to believe that the conclusion of a Treaty is only necessary to enable them to ship loads of bales consigned to the Yarkund and Kashgar markets.

2. The truth lies in the mean between these two extremes ; and whilst those who depreciate the importance of the trade are probably not thoroughly acquainted with the subject, on the other hand, it would certainly save the more sanguine class from disappointment if before despatching their goods they weighed well the following facts.

3. What strikes every Englishman who has visited the Ameer's dominions is the very comfortable condition of the people and the degree of civilization they have attained, considering their entire want of contact hitherto with European nations. They are industrious, peaceful, and, as a rule, remarkably intelligent and very energetic, and would be quick to appreciate and adopt all the advantages offered by European science.

4. Russian and English goods are eagerly sought, and though there are certain prejudices of religion against clothes figured with the resemblances of animal life, there are no such caste difficulties to be overcome as are to this day to be met with in India.

5. The population is much scantier than we had been led to expect, and there is much more land available for cultivation and capable of irrigation by the numerous canals and streams than there are hands for : in fact the prolific crops now raised would feed many more mouths than there are at present. Sheep and fowls are abundant, cows are not quite so plentiful. The disturbances of late years have, of course, much to do with the scantiness of the population, as may be seen in the undue proportion of females to males. This would prove an obstacle to a speedy development of trade on a large scale, but it is an evil which a few years of peace and good-will will soon remedy. Already the population in the cities of Yarkund and Kashgar is on the increase, and everywhere that we have travelled there is the appearance of a thriving people. The bazaars are well filled, trade is brisk, houses are springing up on all sides, and poverty is said to be on the decrease, so that on this head I can speak confidently.

6. Time and peace only are necessary for the production of a large demand for necessaries and luxuries.

7. The next great drawback is the want of proper currency, in consequence of which all commercial transactions have to be carried on more or less by barter. It is the intention of the Ameer to introduce a silver coinage, until which has been fully established merchants must content themselves with taking gold-dust, felts, shawl, wool, churrus, carpets, &c., in exchange for their European goods. If very large consignments of British manufactures came over, the importers would perhaps find the market swamped by consignments from the Russian side, and they might have difficulty in getting loads in exchange which would fetch any fair price in the Indian markets.

8. The next obstacle is the road over the Himalayas. At present mules and ponies are the only beasts of burden employed ; and though the road by Kullu and the Bara Lacha has been rendered practicable for camels, it is exceedingly doubtful if Indian camels could stand the great cold of the higher Himalayas north of Ladakh.

9. For mules and ponies, the road between Leh and Yarkund passes for days over an inhospitable tract, where grass and grain are not to be found, and it would be necessary for traders to carry supplies with them or to lay them out at convenient distances. From the Yarkund side the difficulty of carriage can be met with more successfully, the double-humped Bactrian camel is to be had in any numbers and is bred in the Kogyar district. These animals are well adapted for crossing the high desert plains of the Kara Korum, and if Mr. Johnson has been successful in finding a road down the Shyok practicable all the year round, there is no reason why camels should not go with their loads to Leh. They have already gone there with ease by the more circuitous Changchenmoo route.

10. The Yarkundee ponies far surpass all other animals of their kind as beasts of burden, and, for all animals, the difficulties of the mountain route will be immediately reduced by the opening out of the Kogyar line, by which one low easy pass is substituted for the high and troublesome Suget and Sanju passes, and the journey will be shortened by three days.

11. The question of the best line throughout to be adopted must be reserved for discussion when all the information requisite for forming an opinion has been collected. But it may be assumed at once that the Kogyar route between Aktagh and Yarkund will certainly be adopted, and if so, then mules from the plains of the Punjab can without any great risk make the journey to Yarkund. Last year they came across the Suget pass as far as Shahidulla or close to that place, so that they could certainly have crossed the easier pass to Kogyar, and then would have reached the plains of Yarkund.

12. As regards the Ladakh and Cashmere ponies as a means of carriage, the stock is not nearly sufficient for the requirements of the trade as it is at present ; and it is not likely that they will increase to any extent, and I look to Yarkund for the supply of carriage.

13. Another supposed obstacle to our trade is the competition of Russia : undoubtedly Russian goods have obtained the chief place in the bazaars of Eastern Turkistan, and the road between Kashgar and Russian territory offers none of the great difficulties to be met with on the Ladakh route. But it is, I believe, a fact that English goods can be conveyed at a cheaper rate through India and over the Karakorum than through Russia to Kashgar.

English goods under Russian covers are sold here, which shows that our manufactures do somehow or other find their way into this country. Russian chintzes have a large sale here : but comparing prices, I find that superior English chintzes could be sold at a much lower figure, and still leave the importer a handsome margin of profit.

At present, the few Indian traders who come over with ventures consider they have not done well if they do not clear 75 or 80 per cent. profit.

Unless then the Russian merchants make the same rate of profit, it is clear that English goods ought to hold their own, to say the least, against all others.

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23. It may perhaps appear at first sight that I have little faith in the elasticity of the trade which I am specially empowered to foster by treaties and other facilities. But this is very far from the fact, though I believe I am consulting the real interests of our British merchants and of Eastern Turkistan in putting all the circumstances of the case in a clear light.

24. That the trade is capable of expansion experience has proved ; when the subject was first brought to Lord Lawrence's notice in 1866, the total amount of annual exports and imports at Leh did not exceed one lakh (£10,000), and Wuzeer Goshaon, whose opinion was sought by the then Viceroy, was considered to have overshot the mark when the suggested a possible increase to ten lakhs (100,000) per annum. From the returns published by the Supreme Government we find that within five years fifteen lakhs (150,000) have been passed, and as the obstacle to which I have alluded to are gradually removed, the expansion of commerce in this direction may spread to a very large extent.

25. But if British merchants try to act in defiance of all prudence, and without proper arrangements, they are sure to meet with disappointment and will cause discouragement to others.

26. I am led to offer these remarks by the receipt of a letter from a gentleman who signs himself as Director of a Company for trading with Eastern Turkistan in which he informs me that he purposes leaving the Punjab on the 20th of May next with 600 loads of merchandise valued at three lakhs of rupees, and he requests me to order supplies for his animals to be laid out on the road between Leh and Yarkund.

27. It is not for me to offer him advice, and the idea of laying out supplies for him alone is of course not to be entertained, but as other merchants may be disposed to follow his example, I think they would do well to ponder over the facts I have put forth in this letter. There is wisdom in proceeding by degrees and not putting too great a strain on a growing structure.

28. Experience tells me that to convey 300 loads from the Punjab to Yarkund requires an immense amount of forethought and arrangement, as well as a considerable expenditure, without which disaster would have been inevitable in crossing from Leh to Yarkund. The difficulties of supplies is far less, and each year will decrease, and the Ameer on the other, the Maharaja on his side, in course of time I hope may be induced to arrange for supply houses at convenient distances, and possibly by judicious planting grass and wood may be reared on some parts of the road, but till one such facilities are afforded, I should think small consignments would be more likely to be successful, and the establishment of a market at Leh will give probably a good impetus to the completion of the desired arrangements.

30. To meet the wishes of the various Chambers of Commerce I am making as complete a collection as I can of samples and specimens of all goods in use in this country, which are capable of being manufactured profitably in England or India. The information regarding the travelling stages for merchants, &c., will be given when I submit my report on the various routes over the Himalayas. Meanwhile the following hints and facts may be considered useful.

31. A mule or pony ought not to be compelled to carry more than 225 lbs. or 2 cwt., and spare animals in the proportion of 5 per cent. should be taken. (The number of stages is 75.) The hire of a pony or mule from the Punjab to Yarkund is Rs. 70 or £7.

32. Goods consigned from England for the Yarkund market should be packed in bales of 1 cwt. each, wrapped in skins or other stout material to resist damp, as well as the thorny bushes in the valleys, which are very destructive. Spare pony or mule shoes at the rate of three sets per animal should be taken, and it is advisable to have amongst one's followers one or more men who can do farrier's work.

33. In selecting goods for the Yarkund market patterns with figures of birds or animals should be eschewed ; stripes find more favor than checks ; bright colors are much preferred by the people here ; black is not at all approved ; tweeds are not appreciated. Glaces chintzes, and all kinds of cotton goods are in great demand, though a common kind of cotton cloth is largely manufactured at Khoten and is even exported to Kokand.

34. All goods should be of the best quality, good prices being readily paid for fine cloth, whereas inferior clothes and sized piece-goods, though even low-priced, are not in favor.

35. Having alluded to the fairs in Asia I may give facts as the result of my observation, which appear to account for their extensive use and afford at the same time an insight into the character of the people.

36. There are not many large towns in Eastern Turkistan, or villages of any size, such as are to be found in India, but the cultivated portion of the country is studded with separate farms and homesteads, many hundreds forming a kind of circle, or what in India would be called pergunnah.

37. As there is no village bazaar such as we understand in India in order to supply their wants, a custom has grown up of holding weekly markets at different spots in the pergunnah. Thus as we passed along from Sanju to Kashgar, we came across many places called Ekshumba or Doshumba Bazaar, *i.e.*, held on Sunday or Monday, and so on. Here, for instance, within a radius of 25 miles, there is a bazaar held at one place or another every day in the week except Friday, to which the peasantry flock with their sheep, fowls, cotton clothes, boots, and other articles of daily consumption or requirement. Even in the large cities one day in the week is devoted to the bazaar when the chief business seems to be transacted. Frequently when I have had occasion to send to the city of Kashgar for an article I have been told that it will not be procurable till Thursday, the market day. In this respect and in many others we may welcome a renewal in these parts of our recollections of old England.

38. It is hardly necessary for me to do more than point to the peace and security to property which all this betokens, when a peasantry can live thus unprotected in solitary farms or in small hamlets, there must be little fear of robbers or of violent crime. No need here evidently for enclosing themselves within walled towns, or for the erection of forts for protection from internal commotions. Though there is no arms not in country, weapons are never carried by the people, and the appearance of arms is a sign that the wearer is employed on duty for the Government.

39. Violent crime is almost unknown and thefts are rare. The Ameer has acquired a character for excessive severity because he punished theft with death. He is undoubtedly a terror to evil-doers but is acknowledged to be just in his punishments, and the result is a complete stoppage of crime. The peasantry are unmolested, and when peaceful industry is thus allowed to thrive we may with justice form high expectations of the advancement of the people, and be encouraged to aid in the work of improvements.

40. The country is said to be rich in mines of copper, iron, lead, and coal, so that by the aid of European science and skill machinery of all kinds may be introduced, and would be quickly appreciated where the hands are so scarce. The habits of the people, too, are all favorable to industry. Instead of each man cooking his own food, and thus spending a valuable part of the day in culinary occupation as in the case in India, there are innumerable restaurants and bakeries, and bread and meat pies are hawked about the streets, and a very cheap dinner is thus provided for the masses.

41. In conclusion, there is one point on which any British trader or traveller purposing to visit this country ought to be imformed, and which he would do well to bear in mind. The people of Eastern Turkistan, though good-natured, friendly, and hospitable to Europeans, own to no inferiority of race, and will not submit to be roughly treated. They meet Europeans with perfect politeness, but on terms of equality, and any attempt at hauteur or domineering will be quickly and fiercely resented.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

(*Army and Navy Gazette.*)

IT is always a pleasant feeling with which peaceful civilians in England welcome home soldiers after a successful war. We sometimes wonder how it would be if a war were unsuccessful—wonder, for instance, what "the three towns," which look out with so much interest to Spithead, and stand in such an important relation to our National Defences on land and sea, would have felt and said if Sir Garnet Wolseley had come back with the wreck of an army from scenes of disaster. Yet he might have been in that position, and still have been also as much entitled to the national thanks as he is to-day. So much in passing for the hearty welcome which never can fail to prove cheering to brave men who have done their duty, as the troops whom we are receiving from the Gold Coast certainly have done theirs under trying circumstances. We are glad to see that Sir Garnet has eventually done justice to the gallant "diversion" of Captain Glover. This little force, separated from the main body, was for some time very little heard of, and perhaps less attention was paid to it from the fact that it was not composed of European troops. No such feeling, however, can remain long in the mind of any real soldier. There are few Indian officers who have given years to training, especially of up-country native troops, in India, without being in the end proud of their men and fastidious for the honour of their regiments. The Anglo-Indian officers indeed who have commanded Sikhs or Goorkas are exceedingly jealous of the honour of their troops ; and if Captain Glover's operations were less noticed than they ought to have been, from the fact that he had darker faces than those of the Black Watch or the 23rd Fusiliers, or the Royal Marine or Royal Artillery, to command, we should have taken it for granted, without any despatch, that no such officer ever on his own part failed to notice, or neglected to record, his appreciation of the bravery and energy manifested by any troops under his command. When Captain Glover's despatch of February 4th was written, he had a little force of 524 men, composed in about equal numbers of Houssas and Yorubas, and he had been obliged to keep 200 men at Abogoo in consequence of the unreliableness of the Akins, who had the disagreeable propensity of withdrawing at inconvenient times, without receiving leave or giving warning. At the same time he wrote to our ally, King Quahbira Fuah, of Western Akin, urging the sable monarch to do something to preserve or retrieve his honour. King Quahbira, Captain Glover was informed, had crossed the River Prah, to put the river between him and danger. The despatch in which this and similar facts are stated is chiefly important as showing at once the unreliability of a great portion of the native troops, and the reliability of others. Captain Glover's arguments, which may be briefly rendered, show the nature of his doubts :—"Do not endanger," he says, "your good name by leaving us now. King Coffee cannot leave the General and come down to surround you. I have destroyed both Joahsi and Prahsu—in fact, am master of the position." This was the confident tone when affairs were not quite so cheering as they might have been. The leading facts contained in the letter, from whence we have culled these few particulars, are tersely stated by Sir Garnet Wolseley himself in a despatch dated February 13th, though we scarcely think that the statement does full justice to the gallantry displayed, especially since some of the earlier despatches now presented to the House of Commons, appear to have been written with vinegar, in direct disapproval of these operations. There is no doubt now that Captain Glover instead of being only seven, was in reality eighteen, miles from Coomassie at the time Captain Sartorius left on the journey of which Sir Garnet says :—"He took with him only twenty armed men and had no occasion to fire a shot during the entire journey, though he rode through Coomassie and followed the road by which we returned. This is the most striking illustration I have yet received to the effect that our present victories have had upon the Ashantee Kingdom." There is something not unlike a tinge of dissatisfaction in the next paragraph, which says that "it appears that Captain Glover spent ten days at Abogoo, after the capture of that village, waiting for stores ; that he then advanced to Conamanga, and thence to Adomassie, where he appears to have halted his main body until he, on the 8th inst., received intelligence of the capture of Coomassie." If we are right in our surmise that there is some tinge—well, say of hesitation—in these words, it must have been removed when Sir Garnet wrote, ten days later—"Captain Glover has conducted these operations with great skill and ability, having overcome all the numerous difficulties that he had to encounter with the zeal and energy for which he is well-known ;" and again,—"The diversion effected by Captain Glover's force in favour of the main army operating direct upon Coomassie, under my own immediate orders, contributed materially to the success that has been achieved in this war, and I have great pleasure in recommending Captain Glover and the officers serving under him to your Lordship's most favourable consideration." We are glad to record these words, and Captain Glover deserves them all, with possibly the addition of a slight *amende* for the earlier despatches. This, however, may well be passed over. We cannot think, however, that the representation of Captain Sartorius as having made his journey of eighteen miles without having fired a shot is quite a fair view of the daring ride into unknown territory. Certainly the fact literally stated gives us a fair enough view of the completeness of the victory and of the paralysed state of the Ashantees, but it leaves much unsaid of the peril, daring, and determination of the ride, of which any soldier may well be proud, and of which his country ought to be proud also. The most noticeable feature of the expedition, as a whole, and from a military point of view, is the prompt and decisive acts of the whole drama. We are not quite sure that if Glover's force had proved unable to maintain its position that the whole would have been so completely rounded off to exact and well-balanced periods. In that case, the return march to the Prah might have proved too early for a Treaty to be secured. As it is, we have the "poetical unities" complete. Capt. Glover did maintain his position, and the Treaty, whatever it may be worth, was enforced. In other words, the conditions of success were won. Apart from this, Sir Garnet has the honour of neither moving too quickly nor remaining on the ground too long. A prolonged African War has always meant death to Europeans. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to push on ; and that Sir Garnet did with most creditable promptitude, effectually securing his communications from all but the extraordinary chances of such a war, and acting in front with a vigour which we now see has told its tale on the enemy. The real story of the Ashantee War is that of a little war waged with success. Like the expedition against Theodore, it shows us that our soldiers still are able to "go anywhere and do anything" if led with courage and ability. We must not, if we would be fair, estimate their services by their speedy success. A false step would have roused against us both allies and undecided tribes. No such step was made. Every blow, as we said last week, went direct home, and told. We must not, therefore, err on the side of questioning the wisdom of the reception given to our troops at Portsmouth. Possibly foreigners may be inclined to think that we are making much of very little. Certainly we had no great Army, no skilful foe, no protracted operations. We had, however, a small Army sent out to do, it knew not what, in regions of which nothing of much practical value could be ascertained. We had to contend with a treacherous climate, to reckon upon the certain approach of a season when our operations must close, and to deal with an enemy who knew all this better than we did. In fact, our little force went into the untried, and went as if it had been to parade. These winter manœuvres are worth all their cost in money if only as a trial of our prowess, as a test of whether we can use our arms as of old, and whether the limbs built in England can still show "the mettle of their pasture." Beyond this it is not necessary to go ; nor would Sir Garnet Wolseley, or any officer under his command, wish for more. Our good and trusted regiments have once more justified the trust. Our officers have proved equal to the demand. Young men of the first rank in society have courted danger as if they had belonged to the age of Chivalry, and that not under excitement as when the French and the Germans shouted out as with one impulse "To the Rhine ;" nor as in the Crimean War, when England seemed to be put upon trial as to her power to maintain her ancient fame, but in a very ordinary business manner, in which the real danger seemed to be from a climate that cuts as with a knife. A man who could face death in the field might have a natural repugnance to risk being laid for the last sleep in such a land, provided he were not called to that fate in the direct line of duty. This surely is something not to be overlooked. We need not grudge them our honours to the living or the dead. The former have had and will have a hearty welcome. The latter will be remembered long, and mourned, as a great nation, while its character is unimpaired, always mourns for those who have served her well and given their lives in her cause. When we have said this, little remains to add as to one leading feature of the Ashantee War.

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" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium		£ 718,385
Ditto	Second ditto	£1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance,

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole Term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22	36 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
28	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 6
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES ;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION ; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.					
Do	do	12	do	do	5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSIT.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on appliesation to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

4, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
ATHERAN.
TERMS—MODERATE.
JEEWANJEE & CO.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, Proprietor, begs to inform the commodation, is now OPEN for the reception of its excellent accepted Bungalows attached by VISITORS. There are three Families. Superior articles are to the Hotel, well adapted for every care is taken for the comfortable of moderate Prices, and well situate, occupies a central of the Visitors. The Hotel is station, and is in a breezy locality, position and nearest to the which diminish the glare and to under the shade of large trees, always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto the extensive Compound Bungalows on the Hill at a charge undertakes to look after of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, the oldest and the best, and affords and comfort of a Home, is forced, notwithstanding all the convenience to reduce their Rates :— the present competition.

For a Single Gentleman Rs. 120 per m
Do. do. " 5 for a month. Including
Table excellent and Wine superior. day, week or so. Ice.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1874.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL,
21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,
FOR
OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES,
TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN
BOMBAY.

MR and Mrs. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may